DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 392 712 SO 025 897

AUTHOR	Lord, Juliana G.; Gardner, Janet
TITLE	The United Nations: It's More Than You Think.
PUB DATE	91
NOTE	78p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Cambridge Educational, P.O. Box 2153, Charleston, WV 25303 ($79.95, includes teacher's guide and video; order no. UP005IV).
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Conflict Resolution; Elementary Secondary Education; Foreign Countries; *International Cooperation; International Law; International Programs; *International Relations; Modern History; Social Studies; United States History; World Affairs; World History; World Problems
IDENTIFIERS	*United Nations

ABSTRACT

This guide accompanies a 30-minute color video of the same name. Chapters include: (1) "History of the United States" including information on the League of Nations, the birth of the United Nations, and the home of the United Nations; (2) "Structure of the Organization" which discusses each of the sections--General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat; (3) "The United Nations at Work" includes information on volunteers, the U.N. Children's Fund, the Development Programme; (4) "Who Pays" describes the dues structure; (5) "The Turning Point" discusses the end of the Cold War, and the United Nations during the Vietnam Era; and (6) "The United Nations: An Organization in Transition" describes the design for the 1990s, and projects the future for the United Nations. Appendices and classroom exercises accompany the text. (EH)

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THE UNITED NATIONS

It's More Than You Think

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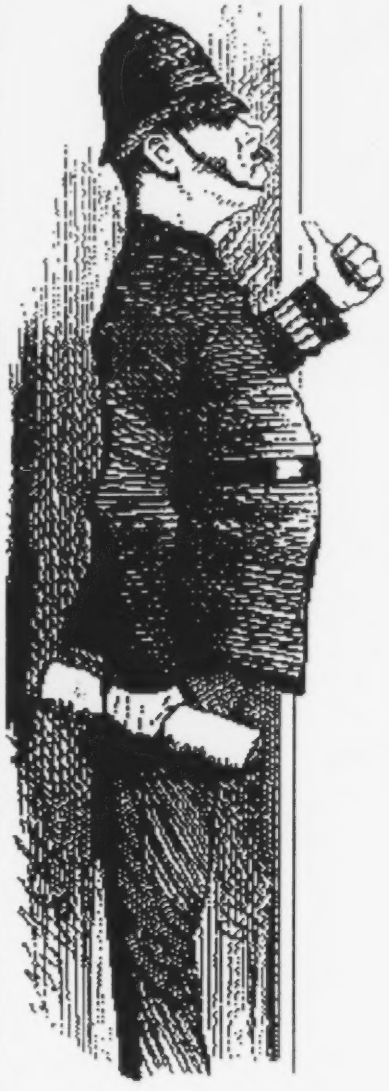

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Special Thanks to
Toby Trister Gati
Senior Vice President, UNA-USA

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UNITED NATIONS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. History of the United Nations 1
A. The League of Nations 2
B. The Birth of the United Nations 3
C. Home of the United Nations 5

II. Structure of the Organization 6
A. General Assembly 7
B. Security Council 9
C. Economic and Social Council 11
D. Trusteeship Council 12
E. International Court of Justice 13
F. Secretariat 14

III. The United Nations at Work 15
A. United Nations Volunteers 16
B. United Nations Children's Fund 17
C. United Nations Development Programme 18

IV. Who Pays 19
A. Dues Structures 19
B. "Uncle Sam Stiffs the UN" 20

V. The Turning Point 21
A. Cold War Ends 21
B. The United Nations During the Vietnam Era 23

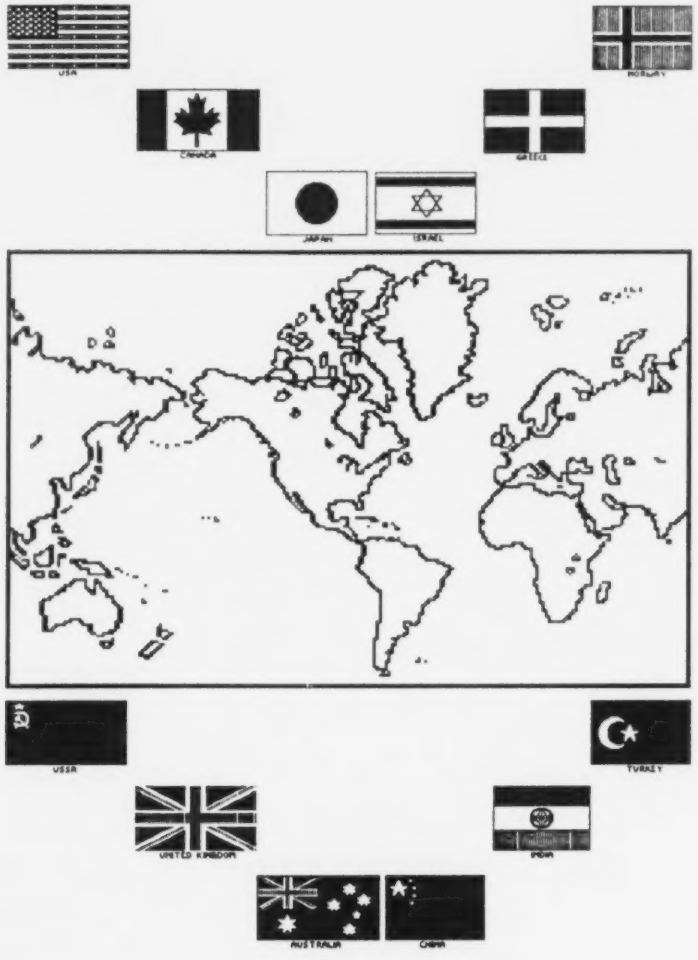
VI. The United Nations: An Organization in Transition 24
A. Design for the 1990's 24
B. The Future 25

APPENDIXES
Appendix A: Organizational Structure 26
Appendix B: Councils 27
Appendix C: United Nations Charter 28
Appendix D: Glossary of Terms 51
Appendix E: Sources for Additional Information 53

EXERCISES
Exercises 1 - 8 54
Answer Key 66

I. HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The concept of an international organization with goals of joining nations in an effort to promote peace and security is not a new idea. The concept of an organization joining nations for the common good date to the ancient Greek city-states. For centuries, leaders have sought to create a system based upon the reason, good will, and inherent justice of mankind as a basis for an effective worldwide organization of nations united for collective action. However, until recent times, leaders often found themselves too preoccupied with their own nation's ambitions to create institutions that could tackle common problems. The twentieth century saw the birth of the first of these attempts with the formation of the League of Nations.



A. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The end of the First World War inspired countries to form an organization with the hopes of getting nations to work together. The goal was to provide a meeting place where nations could communicate to avoid another such war. In 1919, the victors of WWI met in France to draft the Versailles Peace Treaty. One major part of the treaty was the drafting of a document which would state the goals of an international organization and the requirements for membership. This document was named the Covenant of the League of Nations. With the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Covenant was accepted and the League of Nations was born.

The Covenant of the League was written with the objective of preserving peace and security by promoting international cooperation. It stressed the importance of providing a place where diplomats could debate and argue their cases on matters of international concern. The League hoped that the weight of international opinion would prevent acts of aggression among nations.

The League of Nations never became the powerful organization that its founders had hoped. From its inception, the League faced obstacles which contributed to its ultimate failure. One of these barriers was the fact that not all leading world powers chose to become members. For example, the United States Congress would not accept certain provisions written into the Versailles Peace Treaty. Therefore, the United States never became a member. The Soviet Union was not an original member but did eventually join the League. At the request of Finland, the Soviet Union was later expelled from the organization as a result of aggression against Finland. The League also could not stop the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

The League failed to prevent the outbreak of World War II. It was powerless to convince nations not to use force. National loyalties and the desire to expand proved to be stronger than League loyalties. Even before the end of the Second World War, world leaders began to plea for a new organization striving for world peace that would avoid the weaknesses of the League of Nations. In 1946, the League voted to dissolve and transferred its assets, property and some of its functions to the newly formed United Nations.

B. BIRTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS

President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom took the first step in the formation of a new international organization on 14 August 1941, when the two leaders met off the coast of the Netherlands. Churchill clearly stated his desire and intentions to form an international organization to provide a greater sense of security after the war. Roosevelt apparently was not yet convinced that the people or the Congress of the United States were ready to accept a new organization that would have real power to influence events. The outcome of their meeting was the Atlantic Charter. The Charter stated the need to disarm aggressive nations and to establish some form of international organization. To Churchill's disappointment, the Charter did not specify when or how this organization would be developed.

The next step toward a new international organization was taken immediately after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. On New Year's Day of 1942, the 26 nations who were fighting against the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) sent representatives to Washington D.C. for the signing of The Declaration of United Nations. In this Declaration, each of the 26 nations agreed to use their military and economic resources to stop the Axis and to work toward the principles of the Atlantic Charter; including the formation of an international organization that would guard the peace once the war was over. The name of the organization would later be derived from this Declaration.

In the summer of 1943, Roosevelt felt the time was right to take the final, important step toward the organization that he and Churchill had discussed. At this time, the Soviet Union and the Republic of China were brought into the discussion of what form this organization would take. The signing of the Declaration of Four Nations on General Security led to subsequent meetings that would define the organization and build a foundation for what we know today as the United Nations. The Declaration stated that the four nations:

"recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization based on the principle of sovereign equality of all peace loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

Finally, the time had come for the debate to end and action to begin. On 25 April 1945, the United Nations Conference on International Organizations was held in San Francisco, California with representatives of 50 nations present. The representatives had studied the proposals of the five nations taking the lead in developing the United Nations (France had joined the original four) and had come to San Francisco to clarify and improve upon the proposals.

The delegates gathered in San Francisco for two months. They met both as a large group of all the countries and in smaller committees formed to discuss specialized issues. The outcome of their meetings was a Charter consisting of 111 articles which defines the responsibilities of the United Nations (see Appendix C). On 25 June 1945, the Charter of the United Nations was unanimously approved by the representatives and was followed by a signing ceremony on the next day.

The United Nations was officially born on 24 October, 1945. And United Nations Day is traditionally celebrated each year on October 24th. On this date, the Charter was accepted and ratified by the five leading nations and a majority of other nations whose signatures were required. The organization that had been discussed for centuries had finally come into existence. The organization was opened to all peace-loving nations which accepted the United Nations Charter. Today, the group of 51 original signers has grown to include over 160 member nations.

C. HOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS

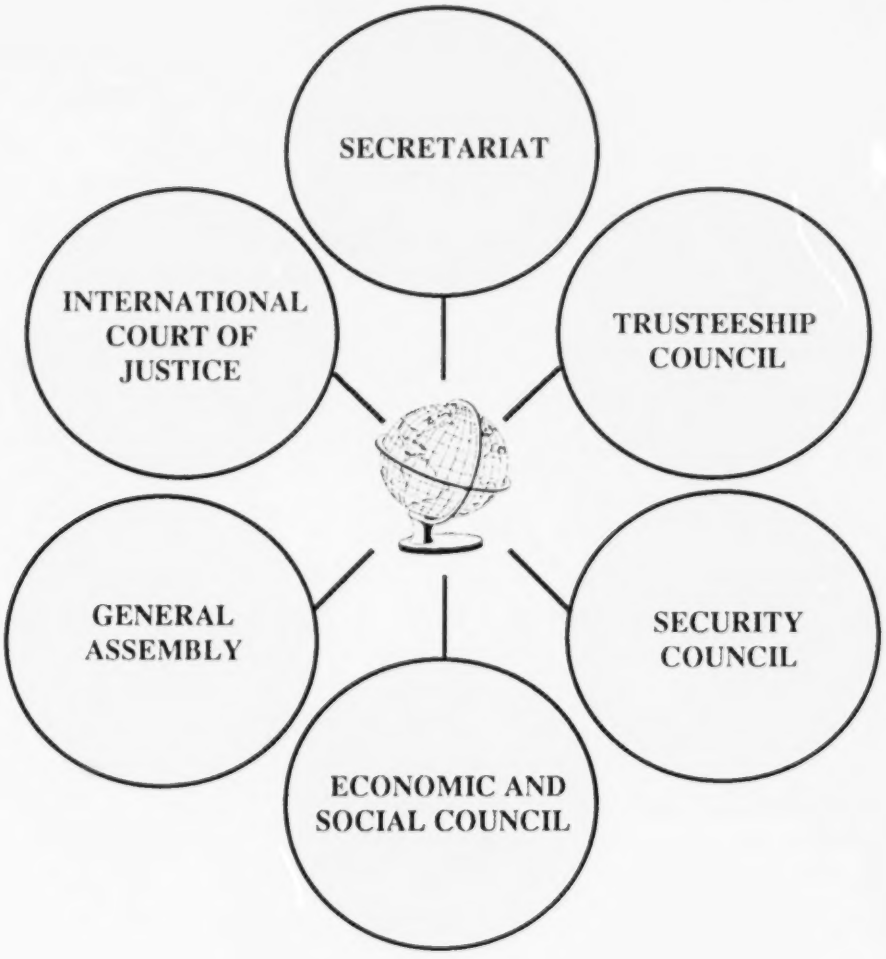
The first United Nations Headquarters was at London's Church House and moved several times before finding a permanent home in New York City. The Permanent Headquarters was selected in 1946 and was made possible by a donation of a large tract of land by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. On 24 October 1949, the General Assembly of the United Nations met to lay the cornerstone for the new headquarters. In 1952, the General Assembly Hall was completed. The new home for the United Nations was established.

The Headquarters is located in what is considered an "international zone". Under an agreement with the United States, this means that it is not subject to the same laws as surrounding areas. In effect, the international zone functions as a separate country within New York City and receives special privileges and immunities. The United Nations has its own fire and security forces along with its own post office which honors only mail bearing official United Nations stamps.

The international zone covers an 18-acre area. The site includes the General Assembly Building, the 39-story Secretariat Building, the Conference Building, and the Dag Hammarskjöld Library. One of the main attractions of the international zone is the flags of all member nations which can be seen flying along United Nations Plaza.

II. STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Charter of the United Nations established six principal organs to guide the work of the organization. These are the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Secretariat, the Security Council, and the Trusteeship Council. (See Appendix B for a summary of functions and procedures of each.)



A. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the center of much of the United Nations' public activities. This is the main deliberative organ where representatives from all member nations meet together to discuss and debate matters of international concern. Decisions made by the General Assembly have no legal power to force any Government to take an action, except in matters concerning the UN's budget. However its decisions represent world opinion. The power of the General Assembly to mobilize world opinion gives it a special influence on governments worldwide .

The General Assembly meets in the New York Headquarters each year from the third Tuesday in September until mid-December. A special session may be called at the request of the Security Council, or a majority of member nations. A vote of nine members of the Security Council or a majority of member nations can request an emergency special session which will convene within 24 hours of the request.

At the beginning of each annual session, the General Assembly elects a new president, twenty-one vice presidents, and chairmen for the seven main committees of the General Assembly. To ensure fair geographic representation within the General Assembly, the election of the President rotates between representatives of five geographic groups of countries. These are: Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Western Europe which is grouped with all remaining countries.

Because of the large number of issues addressed each year during the General Assembly, most issues are allocated to one of the seven main committees to be discussed and analyzed. The seven main committees are:

First Committee - disarmament and related international security matters
Special Political Committee - political questions not dealt with by the First Committee
Second Committee - economic and financial matters
Third Committee - social, humanitarian and cultural matters
Fourth Committee - decolonization matters
Fifth Committee - administrative and budgetary matters
Sixth Committee - legal matters.

After debating an issue, the Committee returns to the General Assembly with recommendations on the stand the Assembly should take. These recommendations are presented as resolutions which member nations may debate then vote to approve or reject. Every member country has the right to appoint a representative to serve on each of the main committees. Voting within the committees is by simple majority.

The number of votes required to make a decision within the General Assembly depends upon the kind of issued being addressed. A two-thirds majority of present and voting members is required on decisions such as election of members to the Security Council; admission, suspension and expulsion of member nations; and budgetary matters. Other questions require a simple majority. Although members may have up to five representatives present during a meeting of the General Assembly, each member country has only one vote on all issues.

The United Nations operates with six official languages as specified by the Charter; Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. During General Assembly Sessions, representatives can wear head-sets for immediate translations of all proceedings. Resolutions and other official documents which are distributed by or to the General Assembly are also translated into these official languages.

Although the General Assembly meets for only three months a year, its work continues throughout the entire year. The three-month session serves as a time for the group to decide what issues they will focus on in the coming year. Throughout the year, special committees meet at headquarters all over the world to fulfill the promise of proposals accepted by UN members during the General Assembly.

B. SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council holds primary responsibility in the United Nations for maintaining peace and security among all member and non-member nations. The Security Council has the power to make decisions which all members are required to respect and follow. Disputes which may endanger peace and security may be brought to the Security Council by any country, the General Assembly or the Secretary General.

The Charter outlines steps that should be taken when a dispute is brought to the Security Council (See Charter, Articles 40 - 43 in Appendix C). Its first course of action is usually to recommend that the parties involved try to settle it by peaceful means. If it appears that the parties will not be able to agree upon a settlement, the Council may undertake an investigation and begin to resolve the situation. The Council will try to get the parties together to discuss and develop principles for a peaceful settlement. If the dispute is not settled peacefully, the goal of the Security Council is to provide direction for fighting to end as quickly as possible. It may issue cease fire directives (an agreement between parties to temporarily discontinue fighting) to help contain fighting and prevent wider hostilities. The Security Council may send peace-keeping forces to areas of dispute to attempt to reduce tensions between aggressors. As a last resort, the Council may decide to use their right to impose enforcement measures such as trade embargoes, military action, and even to recommend suspension or expulsion from the United Nations.

The Security Council consists of fifteen members, five of whom are permanent. The five permanent members are China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. The 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. No elected member can serve two consecutive terms.

Each member of the Council has one vote. On deciding matters of a procedural nature (such as calling a special session), an affirmative decision requires votes from nine of the fifteen members. All other matters require that the votes of each of the five permanent Council Members (unless they have chosen to abstain) be included in the nine votes required for an affirmative decision. The requirement of unanimous approval from all five permanent members is often referred to as the veto power. This means that a "N0" vote by one of the permanent members can block action in the

Security Council. A permanent member may abstain if it does not support a decision, yet chooses not to block it through a veto. This is the only area within the structure of the United Nations organization where the desires of one member country can control the actions of the entire organization.

The Security Council sets its own rules and procedures and may establish subsidiary committees (committees that meet separately to discuss specific issues) as it deems necessary. The Council has three permanent committees: the Committee of Experts which (studies and advises the Council on procedural and technical matters); the Committee on the Admission of New Members; and the Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters (see Committees Diagram in Appendix A). As necessary, the Council forms committees to study current, regional issues of international concern. Members of the Council may have representatives on each of the committees.

The Security Council operates continuously throughout the year: it can be called into session quickly in times of crises. A representative of each member country appointed to the Council must be present at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at all times. The flexibility of the Council is necessary if it is to deal with crises immediately.

C. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) coordinates the economic and social work for the United Nations and sixteen specialized agencies which report directly to the Economic and Social Council (see Committees Diagram in Appendix A). The Council is responsible for initiating social and economic studies and making recommendations to the General Assembly, to member countries, and to concerned specialized agencies. According to the United Nations Charter, the jurisdiction of the Economic and Social Council includes "international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters" (see Charter, Article 62 in Appendix C). They may also be involved with promoting human rights.

The Council consists of fifty-four members who are elected by the General Assembly, with each member serving a three-year term. Each year eighteen new members are elected to replace eighteen who have completed their three-year term. Members of the Economic and Social Council may be re-elected to serve consecutive terms. All members have one vote and voting is by simple majority.

Regular sessions are held by the Economic and Social Council each year. One is held at the New York Headquarters and the other in Geneva. Meetings are held by the subsidiary committees of the Council throughout the year both at Headquarters and at other United Nations offices around the world. This is the body that handles matters of great concern to the least developed countries - economic development. It is also the one UN body where non-governmental organizations can have a voice.

D. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council was established under the United Nations Charter to promote the advancement and progressive development of trust territories of member nations. Trust territories are areas governed by foreign nations. The Council was designed to assist the territories in reaching a social, economic and political level where they would be prepared for self-government and independence.

Many of the most important and successful endeavors of the United Nations are directly related to the work of the Trusteeship Council. Since the 1960's, over 70 countries have been created on the basis of decolonization. The assistance of the Trusteeship Council has played an important role for many of these countries in attaining the right to govern themselves.

When the Charter was written, the Trusteeship Council was responsible for the supervision of eleven Trust Territories governed by nine member nations. Since 1977, there has been only one Trust Territory, the Pacific Islands, which are administered by the United States. The other ten original Trust territories have either attained self-government or joined neighboring independent nations. Currently, the Trusteeship Council includes the United States as administrator for the Pacific Islands and the other four permanent members of the Security Council. The Council holds session once a year at which time it considers petitions from individuals or groups concerning the administration of Trust Territories. Each member of the council has one vote and voting is done by a simple majority.

E. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Legal matters involving both member nations and non-member nations may be taken to the International Court of Justice if both sides agree, to seek an impartial advisory opinion on the settlement of a dispute. Not all issues are brought to the Court and the Court does not have the jurisdiction to decide all disputes. Typical legal disputes that might be brought to the Court include questions of territorial and fishing boundaries. If a country agrees to submit a case to the World Court and then does not comply with a decision made by the Court, the Court may take the matter to the Security Council. The Security Council can decide on measures to be taken to enforce the Court's decision.

Members of the International Court of Justice are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council according to their qualifications without consideration of equal geographical representation. Members of the Court are to be the most qualified in the area of international law. The membership includes fifteen judges who are elected to serve nine-year terms. Judges may be re-elected to serve consecutive terms and voting is by a simple majority.

F. SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat performs the day-to-day administrative functions of the United Nations. It administers the programs and policies of all organs of the United Nations. An international staff of over 25,000 employees works at Headquarters in New York and at other locations throughout the world.

At the head of the Secretariat is the Secretary General, who is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. The Secretary General is elected to serve a five-year term and may be re-elected to serve consecutive terms. His responsibility is to oversee the work of the entire Secretariat and to perform other functions as assigned to him by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other main organs. In the past, the Secretary General has made it a priority to get nations to resolve disputes peacefully and is often personally involved in quiet diplomacy to avoid war.

The work of the Secretariat includes:

- administering peace-keeping operations;
- organizing international conferences on matters of world-wide concern;
- studying world economic and social trends and problems;
- preparing studies on general and specific issues concerning human rights;
- interpreting speeches and translating documents; and
- supplying communication for the media with world-wide concerning the operations of the United Nations.

III. THE UNITED NATIONS AT WORK

Working within the United Nations' structure are a number of special committees which have been developed by the General Assembly for social and economic welfare. As stated in the Charter, one goal of the United Nations is "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom" (see Preamble to Charter in Appendix C). The United Nations' special committees assist member countries to make the best use of their financial, natural and human resources; to modernize and expand their transportation and communication systems; and to improve national administrative, budgetary, and statistical services.

Special UN committees, commissions, funds, agencies and programs focus on specific groups or conditions. Committees have been formed to deal with the special problems of women, children, refugees, and the elderly. Environmental programs tackle problems such as deforestation, global warming and acid rain. Other commissions help coordinate the flow of international communications and international mail delivery.

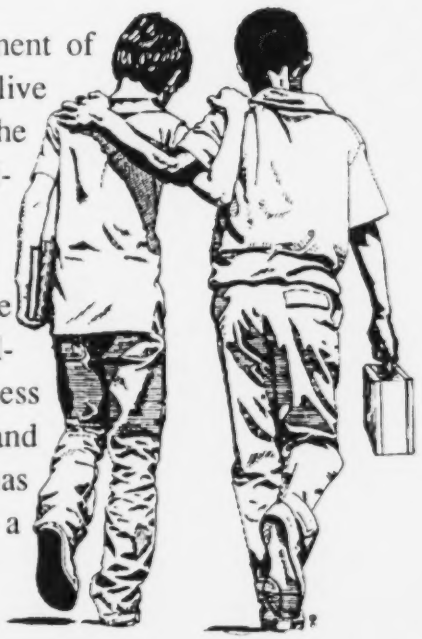
B. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

One of the largest and most visible special committees is UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund). It was formed in 1946 to help children in Europe recover from the devastation of WWII. In 1953 it was made a permanent organization and its name was shortened to the United Nations Children's Fund. Most of its work focuses on the problems of children in the developing world. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to UNICEF in 1965, honoring its work in linking the advancement of children to world peace.

UNICEF operates with a 41-member Executive Board which meets once a year to review work that has been done, approve new budgets and establish future policies. The Executive Board reports to both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The committee works with a network of 128 country and regional offices in the developing world which are supported by national committees and volunteer organizations in the industrialized world.

UNICEF is unique among the United Nations organizations in that its working funds are entirely made up of donations from governments and the public. Approximately three-quarters of its finances come from voluntary government donations while the remainder is made up of donations and fund raising campaigns by the general public.

The focus of UNICEF's work is the advancement of children and the rights of children worldwide to live healthy, productive lives. It assists countries in the development of services geared toward education, medical facilities, health services, and sanitation control.



UNICEF serves as an example of only one of the many committees which has made great strides in realizing the goals of the United Nations. Its effectiveness depends totally on the support of both individuals and governments. The worldwide support that UNICEF has received serves as proof of the public desire to create a safer, healthier world.

C. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nation's many agencies, all part of the United Nations family, work quietly, far from the world's TV cameras, immunizing children against disease, building dams and restoring the infrastructure of war torn nations, and protecting the environment.

The world of the agencies is divided into the developed and developing world. The developed, or industrial nations, represent a small proportion of the world's population, but have much of the capital and knowledge needed for economic development. These rich nations such as Japan, the United States, Europe, Canada and Australia struggle with problems of pollution, nuclear energy, stress of family life and the effects of sophisticated telecommunications and computer technology. But many countries struggle each day with problems like feeding their population or building up their industry and agricultural production. The United Nations Development Programme, the world's largest channel for technical and pre-investment cooperation, transmits this knowledge and resources to the poorer nations of the world and helps mobilize the investment needed for industrial development.

UNDP's world is divided geographically, with desk officers and field staff assigned to each country in the developing world. "We try to encourage countries to do things for themselves and to learn by doing, which is the best way of learning," said Nessim Shallon, a consultant for UNDP who has served the organization in many countries. The focus of UNDP's work now is on the distribution system ensuring that resources reach the poorest segments of the population.

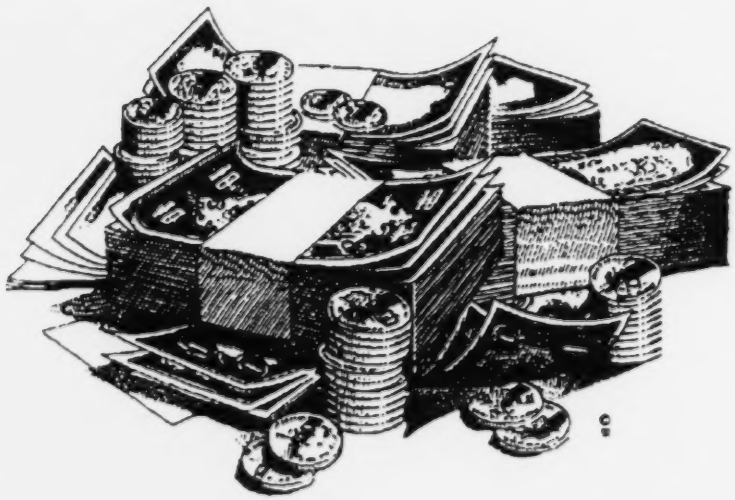
UNDP projects help developing countries to make better use of their human and natural resources. It funds projects and works with such agencies as the United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO) to improve living standards, expand productivity, and develop industry. For example, field staff are working to improve refrigeration systems and fish canneries in Vietnam while other experts help countries which were once part of the Soviet bloc move to a free market economy.

IV. WHO PAYS

A. DUES STRUCTURE

Member nations are assessed annual dues according to a sliding scale on the basis of gross national product, economic strength and population. The United States pays 25 percent of the United Nations' regular budget, which amounted to $226 million in 1990. The USSR paid about 15 percent; Japan about 13 percent of the budget that year; Germany about 10 percent, and Britain about 8 percent. Together these countries paid more than 50 per cent of the United Nations' budget.

In addition to these dues, the U.S. mades what are called "voluntary contributions" to certain United Nations' organizations. For example, in 1990 the United States donated $80 million for peacekeeping operations and $20 million for various kinds of humanitarian assistance. That assistance includes contributions to UNICEF, the UN High Commission for Refugees, the World Food Programme, and other United Nations' agencies. The United States' total bill for 1990 amounted to about $720 million U.S. dollars.



B. "UNCLE SAM STIFFS THE UN"

In the past few years, the United States was not paying its assessments to the United Nations on time. By 1990, the U.S. was in debt to the United Nations to the tune of about $450 million. How did this happen?

During the 1980's the United States government had become dissatisfied with the priorities and efficiency of the United Nations. As a result, the Reagan Administration withheld a portion of U.S. dues in an attempt to call attention to managerial and budgetary problems. Since that time, the United Nations has reduced the size of its staff by about 15 percent and its expenditures. And there has been no growth in its budget, despite the effects of inflation.

The United States had been criticized for failing to pay all of its dues. Indeed, editorials in major U.S. newspapers had brought this to the attention of readers. "Uncle Sam Stiffs the UN" shouted The New York Times in a 1989 editorial as delegates gathered in New York for the 44th General Assembly.

President George Bush, who was once U.S. Ambassador to the UN, made a commitment to repay this money; and he garnered necessary Congressional support. Those funds are expected to be repaid over a five year period, or about $90 million per year.

Should the U.S. continue to assume such a large part of the U.N.'s dues? Or as the only global power, should we pay more? As the United Nations changes, the question of who should pay and how much will come up often.

VI. THE TURNING POINT

A. COLD WAR ENDS

During the late 1980's and early 1990's. relations between the two military superpowers - the United States and the Soviet Union - changed dramatically. As the Soviet Union moved toward a market economy and rejected Communism, the two countries were able to work together in ways that were impossible during the Cold War standoff. As the Soviet Union granted independence to East European states and to several of its republics, communication and cooperation between East and West improved and the ideological conflict waned. The Cold War was over.

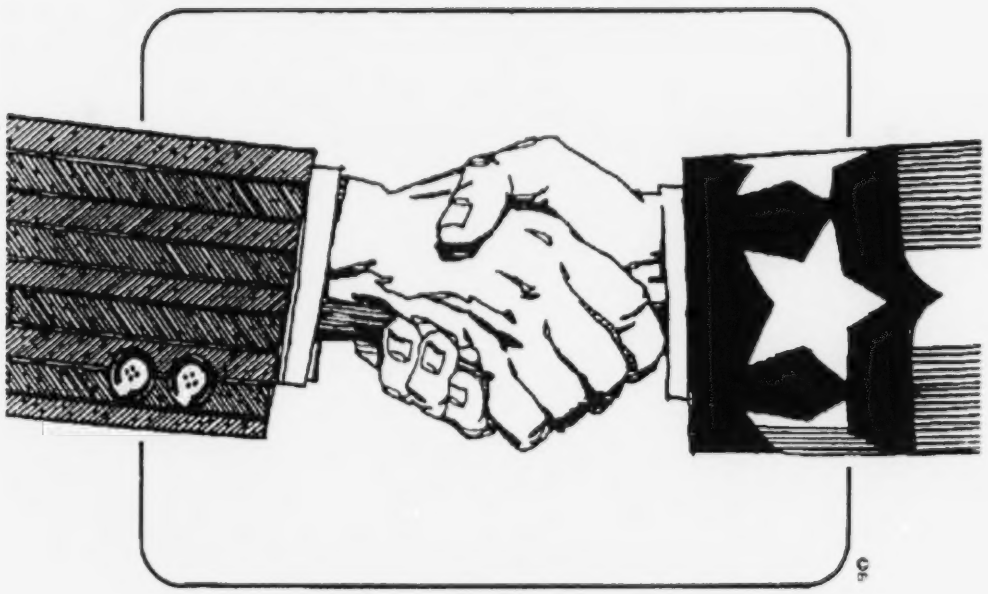
The new spirit of cooperation between the superpowers reverberated through the Security Council and increased the effectiveness of the United Nations. The handling of the Gulf Crisis was a case in point.

Consider the course of events on August 2nd, 1990. Immediately after Iraq invaded the sovereign territory of neighboring Kuwait, the Security Council met in emergency session. What followed was a series of resolutions, including resolution 687 - which authorized members of the United Nations to use force after January 15, 1991 in support of Kuwait's independence. That Security Council meeting was attended by 13 foreign ministers. Iraq chose to ignore this resolution, which represented the will of the international community. After the six week pause, called for by the Security Council, coalition forces initiated hostilities against Iraq. The objective was to force Iraq out of Kuwait and to allow Kuwait, a member of the UN, to regain its independence.

After the hostilities ceased, the work of the United Nations family of agencies began. They included the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, and the UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO). Camps were set up, food and medicines flown in and a peacekeeping force was set up between Iraq and Kuwait. UN forces occupied the demilitarized zone between the two nations and UN inspection teams was sent to verify that Iraq was complying with UN resolutions. These teams found more capability for nuclear weapons than had been previously reported.

Locating and destroying Iraq's nuclear, chemical, biological, and ballistic weapons arsenal was one of the Security Council's condition for ending the war.

The way in which the arms and agencies of the United Nations rallied to halt an act of pure and simple aggression across the border of a sovereign state was unprecedented. But there was a certain irony to it. Here was an organization committed to peace voting to permit war. The founders of the UN understood that sometimes the only way to strengthen peace was to stop aggressors and provided for this possibility in the UN Charter.



B. THE UNITED NATIONS DURING THE VIETNAM ERA

The UN did not always act to stop wars. For many decades, the conflict between the Soviet Union, China, the United States and its allies prevented the Security Council from acting. The threat of a veto could block any action if one of the permanent members did not want the UN involved. The conflict between the United States and Soviets colored the U.S. government's thinking about involving the UN in the Vietnam War in the 1960's and early 1970's.

"It was quite clear that if the Soviets brought the issue to the UN in some way which would favor the North Vietnamese, we would probably veto it," said Philip Arnold, a spokesman for the U.S. Mission. "And if we brought anything to the UN favoring the South Vietnamese, the Soviets would veto it. So it was the veto which prevented the UN from becoming an effective organization. And it is precisely that change, which began in the mid 1980's, in the U.S.- Soviet relationship, which now allows the UN to be an effective organization."

VI. THE UNITED NATIONS: AN ORGANIZATION IN TRANSITION

A. DESIGN FOR THE 1990'S

As the 46th General Assembly opened in September, 1991, the United Nations welcomed seven new members, raising the total membership to 166 nations. As the end of the Cold War brought a change in the balance of power in the world, members of the UN also felt the need for change. They saw the need for a more efficient and less politicized organization which could respond to global problems.

So in the fall of 1991, as the General Assembly opened its 46th annual session, negotiators from 22 nations agreed on a plan to improve the function of the Secretariat. This plan would increase the power of the Secretary General and make the organization more responsive to disasters requiring humanitarian aid.

Diplomats point out that the end of the Cold War has paved the way for an organization that could be run by impartial civil servants loyal to the Secretary General rather than to their own governments. As the new Secretary General takes office, it is important that the structure of the UN change so that the organization can do the many tasks countries are asking it to do.

B. THE FUTURE

As old rivalries dissolve into new friendships, the future of the United Nations appears promising. Issues such as the destruction of weapons, food aid, and economic development will not automatically become trapped in an ideological struggle at the United Nations, as was the case in the 1950's, 60's and 70's.

News stories with the dateline UNITED NATIONS are once again exciting, according to correspondents who cover the United Nations for news organizations. Details of the embargo and sanctions imposed on Iraq and weapons inspections make daily headlines as the Security Council decides how the Gulf conflict should be resolved. The United States, along with other participants in the coalition against Iraq, followed the rules set down by the Security Council and successfully forced Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait. And they continue to ensure that Iraq follows the UN's resolutions.

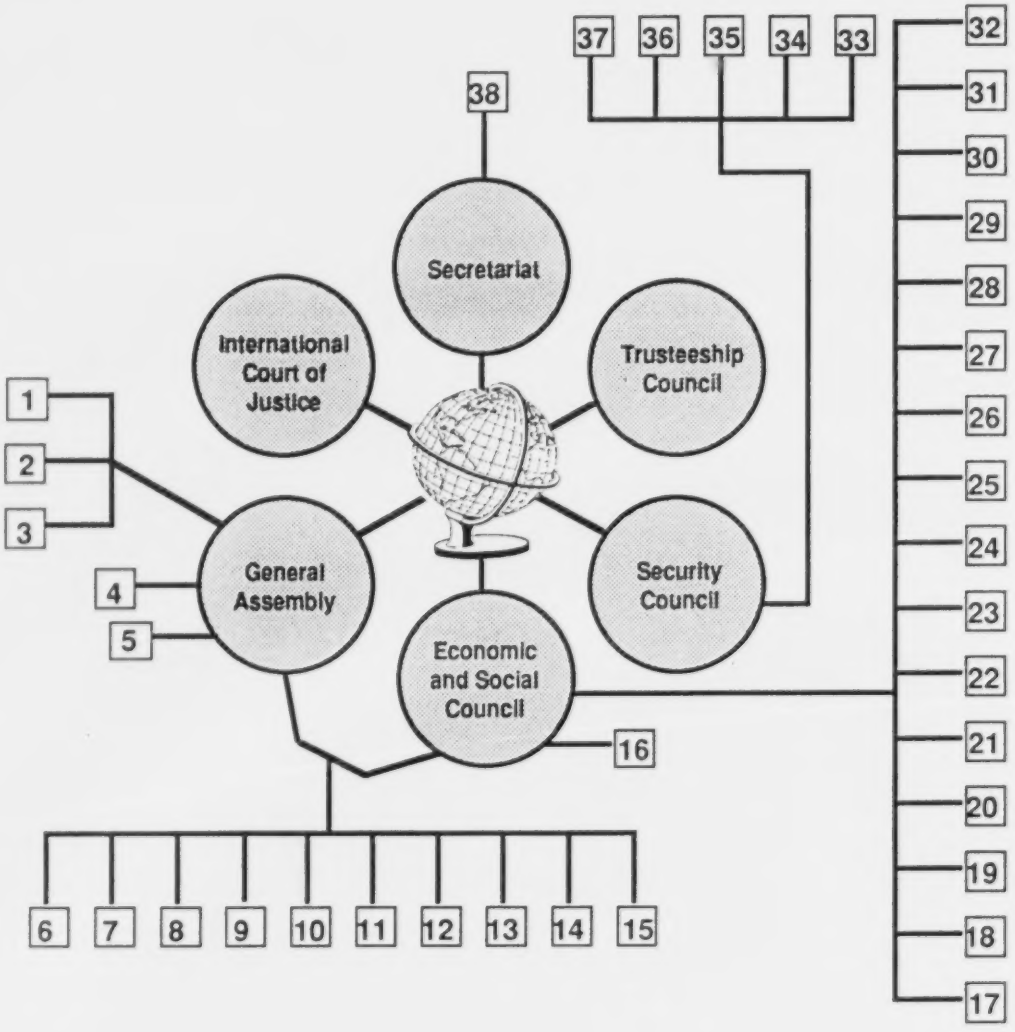
What does this mean for the organization as it approaches its 50th birthday? In the past, the United Nations was known for its accomplishments in economic development, decolonization and human rights, for its help to victims of famine and earthquakes and its aid to political refugees. The Gulf War lesson has shown the UN's ability to be a major player in bringing nations together in the interest of strengthening international peace.

This victory can be seen as a beginning. To achieve the more peaceful world that the founders of the United Nations envisioned, the organization must continue to promote international cooperation as well as development. The problems in the Gulf are hardly over, but they have demonstrated what the United Nations can do if its members want to act.

As Tass's UN Bureau Chief Evgeni Menkes said, the idea of 166 nations "sitting together in one hall and trying to coordinate their absolutely different points of view to produce a document or decision, which every nation is agreeable with, is a phenomenon in itself. The fact that this organization has been functioning since 1945 or 1946 with membership growing . . . is something we have to cherish now, nearly half a century after it was started . . . And if it worked through the difficult years of the Cold War, we'll probably see better times ahead."

UNITED NATIONS
APPENDIX A

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



1. Main and other Sessional Committees
2. Standing Committees and Ad Hoc Bodies
3. Other Subsidiary Organs and Related Bodies
4. International Atomic Energy Agency
5. U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
6. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
7. U.N. Conference on Trade and Development
8. U.N. Development Programme
9. U.N. Environment Programme
10. U.N. Population Fund
11. Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
12. Institute for Training and Research
13. U.N. University
14. World Food Council
15. U.N. Children's Fund
16. General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade
17. U.N. Industrial Development Org.
18. International Fund for Agricultural Development
19. World Intellectual Property Org.
20. International Maritime Organization
21. World Meteorological Organization
22. International Telecommunication Union
23. Universal Postal Union
24. International Civil Aviation Org.
25. International Monetary Fund
26. International Finance Corporation
27. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
28. International Development Org.
29. World Health Organization
30. U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
31. Food and Agriculture Organization
32. International Labour Organization
33. Committee of Experts
34. Commission of Admission of New Members
35. Committee on Council Meetings Away From Headquarters
36. Ad Hoc Committees
37. Military Staff Committee
38. Office of the U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator

UNITED NATIONS
APPENDIX B

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Function: The main deliberative organ where all members meet to discuss and debate matters of international concern.

Membership: All member nations.

Voting: Important issues require a two-thirds majority. Other issues require a simple majority. Each member has one vote.

Sessions: Meets for three months from the third Tuesday in September until mid-December.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Function: Coordinates economic and social work for the United Nations and fifteen agencies that report directly to the Council.

Membership: Fifty-four members who are elected to serve three-year terms.

Voting: Simple majority. Each member has one vote.

Sessions: Two month long sessions each year.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Function: To promote the advancement and development of territories.

Membership: Equally divided between nations administering trust territories and those that do not.

Voting: Simple majority. Each member has one vote.

Sessions: Once a year.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Function: The principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

Membership: Fifteen judges who are elected according to their knowledge of international law. They serve nine-year terms.

Voting: Simple majority. Each member has one vote.

Sessions: Meets when a matter is referred to them.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Function: Responsible for maintaining peace and security among member and non-member Nations.

Membership: Total of fifteen members. Ten are elected and five are permanent.

Voting: Procedural matters require votes from nine of the fifteen Mmembers. All other matters require votes from nine of the fifteen including all five of the permanent members.

Sessions: Are prepared to hold session at any time during the year.

SECRETARIAT:

Function: Responsible for administering the day-to-day functions of the United Nations.

Membership: The Secretary General (who is elected by the General Assembly) and a staff of the size necessary to perform functions.

UNITED NATIONS
APPENDIX C

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Chapter I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in the accordance with the following Principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Chapter II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be affected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

Chapter IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of :

a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situation resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members of the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questons relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions

to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual, and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decision under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any questions brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

Chapter VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means

indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

Chapter VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measure provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces and may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by the Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Chapter VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are herinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

Chapter X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with the arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized

agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Chapter XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

c. to further international peace and security;

d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being taken of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

Chapter XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

a. to further international peace and security;

b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

a. territories now held under mandate;

b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and

c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79 and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All Functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

Chapter XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:
   a. those Members administering trust territories;
   b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
   c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:
   a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
   b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
   c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and;
   d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings at the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter XIV

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Chapter XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of the responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Chapter XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United

Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such priviliges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

Chapter XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of an signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

Chapter XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2 Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Chapter XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

In Faith Whereof the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

Done at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

UNITED NATIONS
Appendix D

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Arms Control - Restrictions placed upon the development and deployment of weapons.

Bureaucracy - A governing body that operates by inflexible rules.

Cease Fire - A temporary cessation of warfare by the mutual agreement of its participants.

Cold War - A hostility and conflict between nations that does not result in actual fighting.

Decolonization - The act of freeing a territory from the control of a foreign country.

Developing Country - A country with a low standard of living and level of social and economic development.

Disarmament - A reduction in armed forces and weapons as specified by a treaty.

Embargo - A restriction prohibiting trade with a specified area.

Humanitarian - Devoted to promoting the welfare of all mankind.

Industrialized Country - A country with a high standard of living and level of social and economic development.

Infrastructure - The basic facilities and underlying foundation on which the continuation and growth of a community depend.

Intervention - The involvement of one state in the affairs of another.

Mediation - Acting as an intermediary in settling affairs between nations.

UNITED NATIONS
Appendix D

Quagmire - Unending involvement in a difficult or unresolvable issue.

Ratify - To officially approve.

Refugee - A person who has fled from their home or country because of war, political or religious persecution.

Resolution - A formal statement of opinion by an assembly or group.

Sanction - An action confirmed or ratified by a recognized authority.

Sovereign - A supreme and independent political body.

Super power - The strongest military or economic countries who are competing for influence over smaller countries.

Third World Country - The underdeveloped or emerging countries.

UNITED NATIONS
APPENDIX E

SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Basic Facts About the United Nations. Published by the Department of Public Information. United Nations, New York. 1989.

Everyone's United Nations. Tenth Edition. Published by the Department of Public Information. United Nations, New York. 1986.

For a complete list of United Nations publications in print, write to:

United Nations Publications
Sales Section
Room DC2-0853
New York, NY 10017

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE I

The following questions review subjects discussed in both the video and the overview of the United Nations.

1. What was the objective of the Covenant of the League of Nations?

2. As a peace keeping body, where did the League hope to derive its power?

3. What was the outcome of the Atlantic Meeting between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill?

4. What four Nations signed the Declaration of Four Nations?

5. What is an international zone?

6. When and where does the General Assembly meet?

7. Briefly describe the functions of the General Assembly.

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE I

8. How may a special session of the General Assembly be convened?

_____

_____

9. What is the purpose of the 7 Main Committees of the General Assembly?

_____

_____

_____

10. Describe the voting structure of the General Assembly.

_____

_____

11. What is the primary responsibility of the Security Council?

_____

_____

12. Who may bring disputes to the Security Council for consideration?

_____

_____

13. Name 3 enforcement measures which may be taken by the Council against aggressors.

_____

_____

14. Name the 5 Permanent Members of the Security Council.

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____

15. Explain the veto power within the Security Council.

_____

_____

16. Explain the work of the Economic and Social Council.

_____

_____

_____

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE I

17. Explain the work of the Trusteeship Council.

_____

_____

_____

18. Explain how the number of members of the Trusteeship Council is determined and why the number of members currently on the Council is not consistent with what was written in the Charter.

_____

_____

_____

_____

19. What is the function of the International Court of Justice?

_____

_____

_____

20. How are members chosen to serve on the International Court of Justice?

_____

_____

21. What weight do the decisions made by the International Court of Justice carry?

_____

_____

22. What role does the Secretariat play in the United Nations structure?

_____

_____

23. What are the responsibilities of the Secretary General?

_____

_____

_____

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE I

24. Name 3 responsibilities included in the work of the Secretariat.

_____

_____

_____

25. When and why was UNICEF formed?

_____

_____

_____

26. What is the purpose of the Special Committees and Commissions within the United Nations structure?

_____

_____

_____

27. Discuss the United Nations' contribution structure and why some feel it to be unfair.

_____

_____

_____

_____

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE II

The following questions review subjects discussed in the video and the overview of the United Nations. Fill in the blank with the appropriate term.

1. The United Nations Charter was ratified on _____.
2. The first United Nations Headquarters was in _____ .
3. The permanent United Nations Headquarters is in _____ .
4. The six official Languages of the United Nations are _____ _____ .
5. There are a total of _____ members on the Security Council. _____ of them are permanent.
6. The non-permanent members of the Security Council serve a _____ year term and are elected by the _____ .
7. There are ____ members on the Economic and Social Council and they serve a _____ year term.
8. There are ____ judges on the International Court of Justice and they serve a _____ year term.
9. A continued hostility and conflict between nations without an actual war taking place is called a _____ .
10. An _____ is a restriction barring trade with an area.

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE III

Some of the following statements are true and some are false. Circle T by the true statements and F by the false statements.

1. To become a United Nations' member, countries must agree to accept all articles of its Charter. **T F**

2. UNICEF spends a large percentage of the total United Nations budget. **T F**

3. The United Nations is only concerned with resolving conflicts between nations. **T F**

4. The United Nations has assisted in the development of worldwide telecommunications and postal service. **T F**

5. The Security Council must have a one week notice before it can meet to discuss an issue. **T F**

6. All members of the Security Council are permanent and have the power to veto. **T F**

7. Special committees meet throughout the year to execute the work of the General Assembly. **T F**

8. The Security Council is the only organ within the United Nations' structure that actually accomplishes anything. **T F**

9. The United Nations did not become involved in the Vietnam War because no country took the matter to the Security Council. **T F**

10. The only member now administering a Trust Territory is the United States. **T F**

11. Members of the International Court of Justice are elected according to their knowledge of international law. **T F**

12. English is the United Nations' official language used for all proceedings and documents. **T F**

13. A new Secretary General is elected each year. **T F**

14. All Member Nations meet together during the General Assembly. **T F**

15. The United Nations has played a large role in the decolonization of Trust Territories. **T F**

UNITED NATIONS
WORKSHEET IV

Find the terms listed in the key below in the Word Search. They can be found horizontally, vertically, backwards, and forwards.

A E L E C T T A I R A T E R C E S B
L C T R V R C O M U G S E S E C U D
T O R E U G E A L N E M M E K L T F
K N U O C I A L C I N N G M R P T P
D O S S L C Q E V C C M L M E U Q I
E M T T A O E A B E I T D A I T R V
C I E E R M C G G F E R N R M L V B
O C E A E M I U S N S E V G F O I L
L A S U N I T E D N A T I O N S L F
O N H G E T S O R H E R P R E E W V
N D I Y G T U F T L Y A R P W C R O
I S P H Y E J N E L H H T I Y U T L
Z O C P R E F A R N E C P S O R Y U
A C O C A S O T M H A E N M R I M N
T I U O T S T I C R D A O R K T B T
I A N U E R R O L T Q J I O C Y L E
O L C N R U U N R S U I T F I C Y E
N C I C C O O S T L A O A K T O A R
O O L I E A C A I U R U R J Y U S S
R U A L S E E E N F T O A L N N S A
U N N E A I O U M P E R L L C C E S
T C E R L G E N S V R N C V I I M R
L I G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y E
E L S T V L L O N D S M D R B T L Y

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK CITY
COMMITTEES
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS
HEADQUARTES
AGENCIES
SECRETARY GENERAL
VOLUNTEERS
SECURITY COUNCIL
DECLARATION
SECRETARIAT
PROGRAMMES
COURT OF JUSTICE
DECOLONIZATION
ELECT

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE V (A)

Unscramble the given letters to form words associated with the United Nations. Then, unscramble the circled letters in A, B, C and D to form E.

A. M T S O E M C T I E

B. E S O G P R M A M R

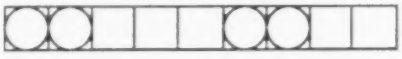
C. L I I N T R N E A T A O N

D. S B L S A E Y M

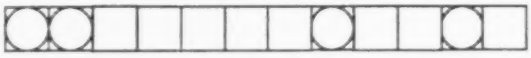
E. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

A. Y S E O C T I

B. R R T I Y R T E O



C. S T I J U R I D N O I C



D. U T U F E R

E. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE V (B)

Unscramble the given letters to form words associated with the United Nations. Then, unscramble the circled letters in A, B, C and D to form E.

A. R C T E H A R

B. N T O D L A R E C I A

C. R Q A E H S D A E T R U

D. I Z T D L O O A N O N C E I

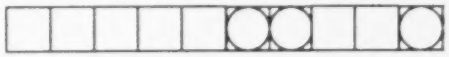
E. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

A. G A O R M B E

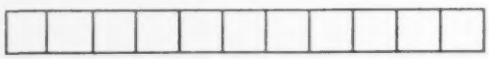
B. M A R D T N I S E A M

C. N T S C I A O N

D. E N T S V L U E O R

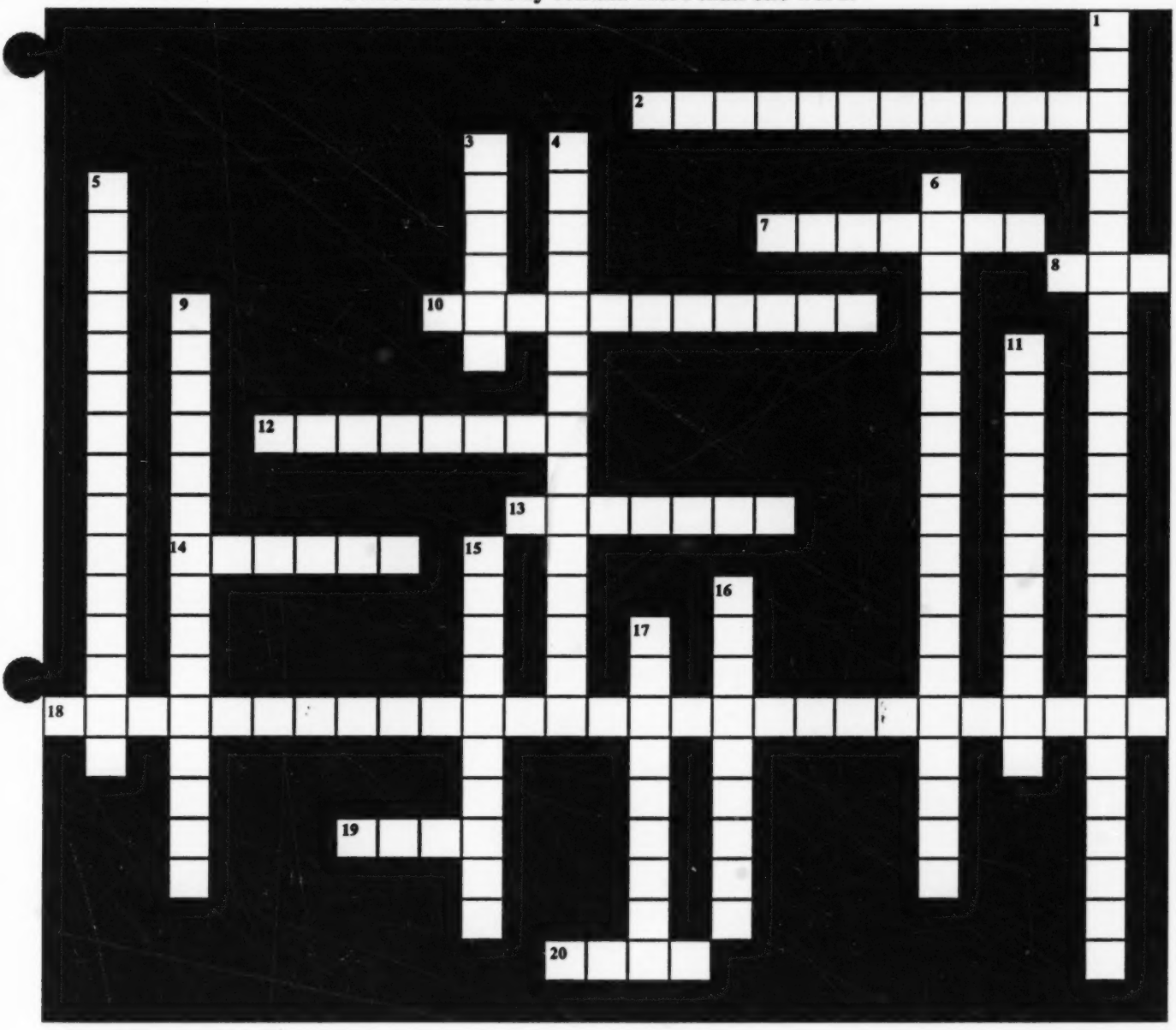


E. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



EXERCISE VI

The following crossword puzzle contains words associated with the United Nations. Some answers may contain more than one word.



ACROSS

2. 1945 meeting place for the United Nations Conference on International Organizations
7. Restriction prohibiting trade with a nation
8. Number of official languages used in the UN
10. Organ that performs the administrative functions of the UN
12. More than half of the votes; number required to make most decisions in General assembly
13. Hostility and conflict between countries that does not lead to war
14. First location for UN Headquarters
18. Principal judicial organ
19. Number of permanent members on Security Council
20. Power of one individual or country to stop a proposal from passing

DOWN

1. Organ which studies cultural, educational and other related matters
3. Committee that works toward the advancement of children
4. Organ responsible for maintaining peace and security
5. Organization that came before the UN
6. Organization working toward decolonization
9. Organ where all members of the UN meet together
11. UN's permanent Headquarters
15. People who receive $1.00 a year plus expenses for working for the UN
16. Prime Minister of United Kingdom who led in development of UN
17. United States President who led in development of the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE VII

The following statements are ideas for class discussions or debates.

1. The United Nations has become a more effective body for maintaining peace and security since the end of the Cold War.

2. The search for peace is difficult and the United Nations is right at the center of it.

3. The world needs a talk shop where it can blow off steam.

4. The world today is a global village where the repercussions of events in one country reverberate throughout many nations.

5. Countries paying the largest amount of membership dues to the United Nations should be allowed more voting power when deciding where that money should be allocated. Or, should each member state have one vote, regardless of the amount of dues contributed.

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE VIII

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1. The United Nations Association of the United States distributes materials which will help you form a model United Nations in your school. If you would like to learn how you can form a model United Nations, contact:

   Jim Muldoon
   Director of Model UN and Youth Programs
   UNA-USA
   485 Fifth Avenue
   New York, N.Y. 10017-6104
   Telephone: (212) 697-3232
   Fax: (212) 682-9185

   The UNA-USA can also provide you with fact sheets on the United Nations and other information on what the US does at the UN.

2. Have your students clip stories concerning the United Nations from newspapers and magazines. These can be used as a basis for class discussions on current events and changes experienced by the United Nations as a result of changes in world politics.

3. Set up a debate session using the concepts raised in Exercise VI.

4. Discuss the Glossary of Terms in context with the United Nations.

5. Discuss the United Nations' role in the Gulf Conflict as compared to its role in the Vietnam War. Why was it possible for the United Nations to become involved in the Gulf Conflict? What is the significance of its intervention?

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE I - ANSWER KEY

The following questions review subjects discussed in both the video and the overview of the United Nations.

1. What was the objective of the Covenant of the League of Nations?

   The Covenant's objective was preservation of peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation.

2. As a peace keeping body, where did the League hope to derive its power?

   The League hoped that worldwide public opinion would serve as a deterrent to nations contemplating aggressive actions.

3. What was the outcome of the Atlantic Meeting between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill?

   Together they stated the need for an international organization and for disarmament of aggressive nations.

4. What four Nations signed the Declaration of Four Nations?

   United States, Soviet Union, Republic of China, and United Kingdom

5. What is an international zone?

   An international zone is a specified area that is not subject to national laws as are surrounding areas.

6. When and where does the General Assembly meet?

   The General Assembly meets at the New York City Headquarters from the third Tuesday in September until mid-December.

7. Briefly describe the functions of the General Assembly.

   The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations where all member states meet to discuss matters of international concern.

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE I - ANSWER KEY

8. How may a special session of the General Assembly be convened?

A special session may be convened at the request of the Security Council, or a majority of member sates.

9. What is the purpose of the 7 main committees of the General Assembly?

The General Assembley sends issues to the specialized committees to be discussed and analyzed. The committees return to the General Assembly with recommendations on how issues should be handled.

10. Describe the voting structure of the General Assembly.

Important issues such as election to the Security Council and budgetary decisions require a two-thirds majority. Other decisions require a simple majority.

11. What is the primary responsibility of the Security Council?

The Security Council holds primary responsibility for maintaining peace and security.

12. Who may bring disputes to the Security Council for consideration?

Disputes may be brought to the Council by any Member State, the General Assembly, the Secretary General, or a non-Member State.

13. Name 3 enforcement measures which may be taken by the Council against aggressors.

The Council may institute trade embargoes, collective military action, and suspension or expulsion from the United Nations.

14. Name the 5 permanent members of the Security Council.

People's Republic of China, France, United Kingdom, United States, Soviet Union.

15. Explain the veto power within the Security Council.

Some decisions require votes from at least 9 of the members including a vote from each of the five permanent members. If a permanent member does not give his approval or abstain, he has stopped an issue from passing.

16. Explain the work of the Economic and Social Council.

Its work involves coordinating economic and social work for the United Nations and the 15 specialized agencies that work beneath the Economic and Social Council. The Council initiates studies and makes recommendations to the General Assembly, member states or special agencies.

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE I - ANSWER KEY

17. Explain the work of the Trusteeship Council.

The Trusteeship Council assists territories in reaching a social, economic and political level where they are prepared for self-government and independence.

18. Explain how the number of members of the Trusteeship Council is determined and why the number of members currently on the Council is not consistent with what was written in the Charter.

The membership was intended to be equally divided between members administering Trust Territories and those who are not. Currently, the United States is the only United Nations member administering a Trust Territory so the membership has been altered to include the United States and the 4 other permanent members of the Security Council.

19. What is the function of the International Court of Justice?

It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

20. How are members chosen to serve on the International Court of Justice?

Members are elected by the General Assembly according to their qualifications and knowledge of international law.

21. What weight do the decisions made by the International Court of Justice carry?

In signing the Charter to become a United Nations member, alll countries agree to comply with the decisions of the Court in any case to which they are a party. The Security Council enforces the Court's decisions.

22. What role does the Secretariat play in the United Nations structure?

The Secretariat administers the programmes and policies of all organs of the United Nations. It also performs the day-to-day functions of the organization.

23. What are the responsibilities of the Secretary General?

The Secretary General oversees the work of the entire Secretariat and performs other functions as assigned to him by the General Assembly, the Security Council or other organs. He is especially active in trying to resolve regional disputes.

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE I - ANSWER KEY

24. Name 3 responsibilities included in the work of the Secretariat.

1) Administer peace-keeping operations
2) Organize international conferences
3) Study world economic and social trends and problems
4) Prepare studies on issues concerning human rights
5) Interpret speeches and translate documents
6) Supply communication with worldwide media

25. When and why was UNICEF formed?

UNICEF was formed in 1946 directly after WWII to help children in Europe recover from the devastation of the war.

26. What is the purpose of the Special Committees and Commissions within the United Nations structure?

They focus on specific groups or conditions and work toward realizing the goals of the General Assembly in that particular area.

27. Discuss the United Nations' contribution structure and why some feel it to be unfair.

The United States provides 25% of the annual budget and Japan, now a super power, financially contributes 13%, many small nations in the developing world contribute as little as half of 1%, even less. All have equal voting power in the General Assembly, but the largest contributors have much greater influence over the Security Council and over the way the UN's budget is spent.

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE II - ANSWER KEY

The following questions review subjects discussed in the video and the overview of the United Nations. Fill in the blank with the appropriate term.

1. The United Nations Charter was ratified on October 24, 1945 .
2. The first United Nations Headquarters was in London .
3. The permanent United Nations Headquarters is in New York City .
4. The six official Languages of the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. .
5. There are a total of 15 members on the Security Council. 5 of them are permanent.
6. The non-permanent members of the Security Council serve a 2 year term and are elected by the General Assembly .
7. There are 54 members on the Economic and Social Council and they serve a 3 year term.
8. There are 15 judges on the International Court of Justice and they serve a 9 year term.
9. A continued hostility and conflict between nations without an actual war taking place is called a cold war .
10. An embargo is a restriction barring trade with an area.

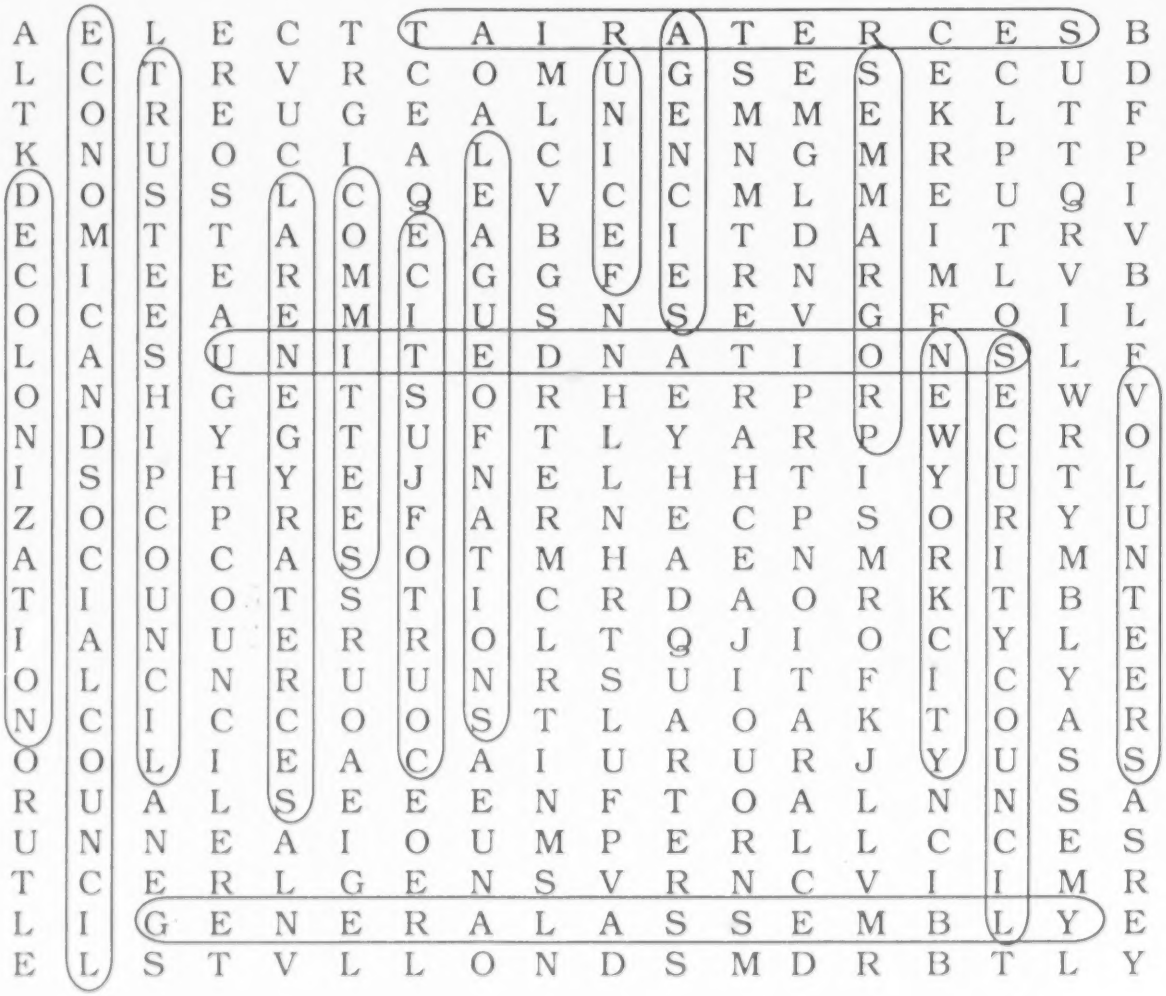
UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE III - ANSWER KEY

Some of the following statements are true and some are false. Circle T by the true statements and F by the false statements.

1. To become a United Nations' member, countries must agree to accept all articles of its Charter. (T) F
2. UNICEF spends a large percentage of the total United Nations budget. T (F)
3. The United Nations is only concerned with resolving conflicts between nations. T (F)
4. The United Nations has assisted in the development of worldwide telecommunications and postal service. (T) F
5. The Security Council must have a one week notice before it can meet to discuss an issue. T (F)
6. All members of the Security Council are permanent and have the power to veto. T (F)
7. Special Committees meet throughout the year to execute the work of the General Assembly. (T) F
8. The Security Council is the only organ within the United Nations' structure that actually accomplishes anything. T (F)
9. The United Nations did not become involved in the Vietnam War because no country took the matter to the Security Council. (T) F
10. The only member now administering a Trust Territory is the United States. (T) F
11. Members of the International Court of Justice are elected according to their knowledge of international law. (T) F
12. English is the United Nations' official language used for all proceedings and documents. T (F)
13. A new Secretary General is elected each year. T (F)
14. All member nations meet together during the General Assembly. (T) F
15. The United Nations has played a large role in the decolonization of Trust Territories. (T) F

UNITED NATIONS
WORKSHEET IV

Find the terms listed in the key below in the Word Search. They can be found horizontally, vertically, backwards, and forwards.


A E L E C T T A I R A T E R C E S B
L C T R V R C O M U G S E S E C U D
T O R E U G E A L N E M M E K L T F
K N U O C I A L C I N N G M R P T P
D O S S L C O E V C C M L M E U Q I
E M T T A O E A B E I T D A I T R V
C I E E R M C G G F E R N R M L V B
O C E A E M I U S N S E V G F O I L
L A S U N I T E D N A T I O N S L F
O N H G E T S O R H E R P R E E W V
N D I Y G T U F T L Y A R P W C R O
I S P H Y E J N E L H H T I Y U T L
Z O C P R E F A R N E C P S O R Y U
A C O C A S O T M H A E N M R I M N
T I U O T S T I C R D A O R K T B T
I A N U E R R O L T Q J I O C Y L E
O L C N R U U N R S U I T F I C Y E
N C I C C O O S T L A O A K T O A R
O O L I E A C A I U R U R J Y U S S
R U A L S E E E N F T O A L N N S A
U N N E A I O U M P E R L L C C E S
T C E R L G E N S V R N C V I I M R
L I G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y E
E L S T V L L O N D S M D R B T L Y

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK CITY
COMMITTEES
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS
HEADQUARTES
AGENCIES
SECRETARY GENERAL
VOLUNTEERS
SECURITY COUNCIL
DECLARATION
SECRETARIAT
PROGRAMMES
COURT OF JUSTICE
DECOLONIZATION
ELECT

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE V (A) - ANSWER KEY

Unscramble the given letters to form words associated with the United Nations. Then, unscramble the circled letters in A, B, C and D to form E.

A. M T S O E M C T I E

C O M M I T T E E S

B. E S O G P R M A M R

P R O G R A M M E S

C. L I I N T R N E A T A O N

I N T E R N A T I O N A L

D. S B L S A E Y M

A S S E M B L Y

E. _

S E C R E T A R Y ■ G E N E R A L

A. Y S E O C T I

S O C I E T Y

B. R R T I Y R T E O

T E R R I T O R Y

C. S T I J U R I D N O I C

J U R I S D I C T I O N

D. U T U F E R

F U T U R E

E. _

C O U R T ■ O F ■ J U S T I C E

UNITED NATIONS
EXERCISE V (B) - ANSWER KEY

Unscramble the given letters to form words associated with the United Nations. Then, unscramble the circled letters in A, B, C and D to form E.

A. RCTEHAR

C H (A) R T (E) R

B. NTODLARECIA

D E C L A R (A) (T) I O (N)

C. RQAEHSDAETRU

H E A D (Q) (U) A R (T) E R (S)

D. IZTDLOOANONCEI

(D) E C (O) L O (N) I Z A T (I) O (N)

E. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ U N I T E D ■ N A T I O N S

A. GAORMBE

(E) M B (A) (R) G O

B. MARDTNISEAM

D (I) S A (R) M A M E N (T)

C. NTSCIAON

S (A) N (C) T I O N

D. ENTSVLUEOR

V O L U N (T) (E) E R (S)

E. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ S E C R E T A R I A T

EXERCISE VI - ANSWER KEY

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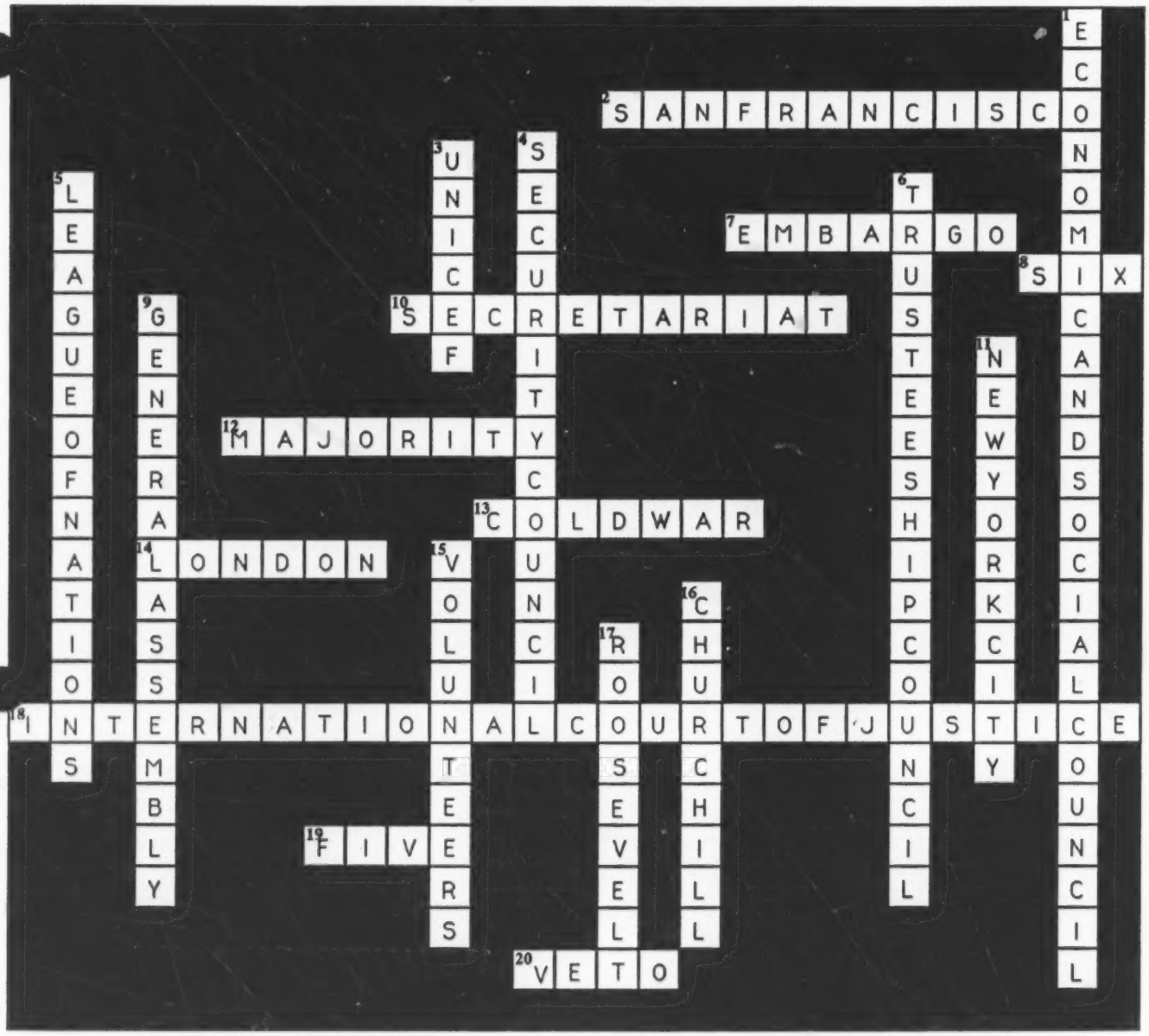
1 E C O N O M I C S A N C T I O N S
2 S A N F R A N C I S C O
3 U N I C E F
4 S E C U R I T Y C O U N C I L
5 L E A G U E O F N A T I O N S
6 T E S T I P C O I L
7 E M B A R G O
8 S I X
9 G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y
10 S E C R E T A R I A T
11 N E W Y O R K C I T Y
12 M A J O R I T Y
13 C O L D W A R
14 L O N D O N
15 V O L U N T E E R S
16 C H U R C H I L L
17 R O O S E V E L T
18 I N T E R N A T I O N A L C O U R T O F J U S T I C E
19 F I V E
20 V E T O

ACROSS

2. 1945 meeting place for the United Nations Conference on International Organizations
7. Restriction prohibiting trade with a nation
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20. Power of one individual or country to stop a proposal from passing

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